[103]

1. Breton (R.). Dictionaire caraïbe-français /Carib-French Dictionary/. Auxerre, 1665, reprinted by J. Platzmann, Leipzig, 1892. Dictionaire français-caraïbe /French-Carib Dictionary/. Auxerre, 1666, reprinted by J. Platzmann, Leipzig, 1900.

192 language, dating from 1665 and 1666, and in addition, Arawak and
197 Galibi words, as one can see in glancing at the chart. (p. 14a)

This vocabulary is interesting from several points of view. First of all, it shows us the actual existence of a duality of language in the Carib population of the Antilles, a duality which continues in our time; indeed, we find several words from the feminine language of Arawak origin, the word hinarõu, for instance, which means woman, as well as the words kabáli which signifies wind and hõuya which means rain. Beside these terms of incontestable Arawak origin, there exist a certain number, mentioned in the Dictionary of Father Breton as being part of the language of the women, and which probably have the same origin; such words as: nouhousõuli or noucõuchili, father; birahõu or niraheu, child; mĩkerou or meguerou, negro; cayaiõu or cãyou, hen; waráiba or oũaiẽiba (1), crab; kwai or oũãheu,

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1. In the Carib language, the following consonants are frequently used one for the other: l and r
p, c and g
d and f
g and s

and thus certain writers have made caraïbe or caribe derive from Galibi, via such words as caribo, calibo, galibo.

Carib cabbage; ilahali or hilaali, death.

The present-day vocabulary of Dominica shows us, furthermore, that there existed in the Carib language of the Antilles many words of Galibi origin; thus wayõu, sun, is vefou in Galibi; nounou, moon, is nouna or nouno; tũna or touna means water in both languages; ũru, fish, is oto in Galibi; katarõu denotes the marine tortoise in one of the other language; bourouhõ, pig, is bouirõucou in Galibi; mésou, cat, is mecho; bãkoĩkoĩ or baccoucou means banana in Carib as in

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-S (1930-1956) 1957
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Creole name	Scientific name	
Bob caymen	*Peperomia pellucida*	Page 332
" pallisse	*Dalechampia scandens*	330
" piratee (Fr. *pimente*) crab	*Canna indica*	332
" " (" ") Somalie	*Canna coccinea*	332
Bonina (Fr. *des epinards*)	*Amaranthus* spp.	333
Z'Imagne (Fr. *des mangues*)	*Chrysobalanus icaco*	340
Z'Oreille souliere (*des oreilles de souliers*)	*Pilea baeana viridis*	334

INDEX TO CARIB NAMES OF PLANTS [49]

Carib name	Scientific name	
akabai	*Carica papaya*	Page 330
akuleiwai (= eye-medicine =)	*Euphorbia hypericifolia*	372
alakalina (n) (v. kastina)		
alaulilini (n) (v. eina)		
alimani, herbin	*Cassalpinia coriaria*	321
alimali dru bi (v. akuleiwai)		
alokalina, herbalina (= white-flanked =)	*Phlebodium pyxidata*	305
amakwi	*Cynthea arborea*	323
amira, kamira (= painful =?)	*Pimenta racemosa*	338
ani	*Capsicum frutescens*	403
anikuan, anikli (n) (v. saikwa)		
anuki (n) (cf. Tupi *ainim*)	*Zea mays*	329
anukalina >>?	*Asterblasa arcinata*	869
ankrona	*Mastichodendron foetidissimum*	346
bakbai (n)	*Cassalaba anifera*	355

[49] KEY TO THE SPELLING OF CARIB NAMES.

Only the following symbols have been used in transcribing Carib words: m, p, b; nh, n, t, s, l, r; k, h; i, u; e, o; a; ¯ (line over vowel) to denote nasalization, and ' (acute accent over vowel) to denote stress. These represent the « phonemes » of the Dominican dialect of Island-Carib; — all these units of sound that are susceptible of distinguishing one word from another in this language. So, p and nh are distinguished from b and n in that the former are aspirated, the latter unaspirated; e and u are both back vowels, but the former is unrounded, the latter rounded and pronounced as « u » in some positions, as « o » in others, and as the « u » of French *lune* when it is non-syllabic before i or e. Both u and i are non-syllabic (semi-vowels) when, themselves untressed, they precede another vowel, as in ia, io, ie, ui, ue, uo; io and uo are more often slightly disyllabic. In ei, oi, ou, and ou, the second element is non-syllabic unless stressed. Where two or more forms are given on the same line, as in tábi, tábri « tobacco », these are taken from earlier and later stages respectively of the same language.